

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
For 1878.
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA
DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the SIXTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the Best and Most Reliable SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it Complete in Every Respect.

The larger Directory contains the different TREATIES and CONVENTIONS made by China and Japan with Foreign Countries; together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at \$5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

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NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointments to His Excellency the Governor
and to the Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLY.
ABATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the exception of
Orbits, it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm A. S. Watson and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications on Editorial matters should be
addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name
and address with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.

CORRESPONDENCE.
(We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions
expressed by our Correspondents.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY PRESS.—
Sir—I have been reading with great interest
in my life, and before H.E. the Governor,
Mr. Henfrey, arrived here, every Chinaman who
had after nine o'clock at night was obliged to
have a nose and a light with him. Now Sir,
I have been on the Praha Central, especially
from the Canton Wharf to the Harbour-Master's
Office, at all times of the night, and have
seen Chinamen walking along to me, and apparently
quite Chapman, and I have asked them if they
had not seen the same. They said they had not,
but I remember shortly after His Excellency
arrived in Hongkong there was some talk
of his doing away with the light and pass system,
but nominally, I believe, it seems to have been
shelved. Is it possible that the police have orders
not to interfere with natives on this score?
Yours, &c.

A MERCHANT CAPTAIN.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1878.

ANOTHER SUSPOSED MURDER.
INQUIRY.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon at
Government Civil Hospital, before Mr. C. V.
Crash, Coroner, and a jury composed of Messrs.
J. R. Anton, G. G. Young, and A. A. H. Bo-
tello, on the body of Chan Wo Kam aged 24
years, who was supposed to have died from
the effects of a blow on the head, and was
brought to hospital on Thursday afternoon.
The physician certified me as far as the Albany
Hospital he had examined the deceased, and
had examined it. The body showed evidence of
conussions about the head, shoulders, back, and
left groin. On removing the scalp the muscles
were found to be entangled with blood, and there
were several fractures of the skull; one about six
inches long, another about four inches long.
There was a small triangular cavity in the
front of the skull of the deceased, which
was found lying on top of the bone weighing
about one pound and a half. In several parts
of his brain was haemorrhage. The cause of death
was haemorrhage, produced by a blow or blows upon
the head, and which must have been given with
great force. One blow would account for all the
fractures, and it is possible that the deceased
was struck on the head with a stone or a brick.
The marks of the blow might have been very
evident before death. —By a jury.

The marks of the blow might have been very
evident before death. —By Inspector Thompson.

The marks could have been seen upon close
inspection half an hour after the blow was
inflicted. There would have been a swelling.

Lo Ayan, a bill-caller at the Mee Chee long,
stated the deceased had been employed in that
house as cook for the last three months, and
had been ill for some time. He was forced to
leave the house, and he had been ill for some
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cess. I know nothing about it, nor do I know the date of the certificate of registry. The sail which she came from, Fowchow were cloth. On arrival at this port, I change them for mats.

At this time, there were no trials in Court appeared to be excited, and the Indians had over to the witness and kept whispering to him gesturing violently at the same time. The Indian now informed witness that if he was not careful he would beat every bit of skin off his body. In the midst of the confusion, the Tactal gave the signal for adjournment for fifteen. The Indian had drawn a cut round his neck and he was dragged away. In the building he was surrounded by officials and lawmen, and judging by the specifications and threats, must have offended in some serious way. He was last seen being led away, it was understood for punishment; but it is said that this was not eventually resorted to. What the cause of this dispute did not appear.

On the following day the witness was again brought forward and examined. Now it was before I was ill, dizzy, and confused, and did not know what I was saying. What I said then was inaccurate. The money expended in repairing the vessel was from 70 to 90 dollars, and the cargo consisted of 300 pounds of salt, as stated in my petition presented at the Consulate a year ago.

Liu Sien-chin, who had never been examined before, was then called and did say that my brother Liu Sac-chen was in business together as shipwrights—remember in 1868 rebuilt ship for Hodge & Co., to carry opium and treasure. The boat was 50 feet long about 14 feet in beam, and about 4 feet deep. In the spring of 1875, I built a new boat for Hodge & Co. to take the old one's place. I recognize the vessel detained here as the one we built in 1868, for Hodge & Co.

This concluded the evidence, and the Court then sat after having sat for two full days.

Mr. Hodge, with Mr. Hodge on board left early on the morning of the 3rd, but Mr. Hodge-chin remained here for a day or two to assist the Tactal in getting the case ready for transmission to the authorities at Peking.—N. C. Daily News.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPINION.

THURSDAY, 25th July.

Patna placed to-day at \$305 to \$3681, and Benares at \$370 to \$3723; the higher rates being for select chests. Of Mahratta settlements at the same rate, \$3073, but with allowance of a half cent.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, sight..... 364
Bank Bills, on demand..... 364
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight..... 364
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 3103 to 3103
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 3004 to 3004

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—71 per cent premium. Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,350 per share. China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,400 per share.

Vangooe Insurance Association—Tls. 655 per share. China Insurance Company—\$200 per share. Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$900 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$225 per share. Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—14 per cent premium.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co. a Share—\$2 discount, or dividend. Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 21 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$90 per share. Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$55 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—35 per cent premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan—\$103 10s. Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—2107.

SALES ON JULY 25TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE TRADERS.

Campoo—20 bags of \$18.50, by Tung-shun Wo to travelling trader.

Sasse-mame—10 bags at \$4.50, by Ching-chong to travelling trader.

Anised Star—2 bags, at \$9.50, by Ching-chong to travelling trader.

Laos—10 bags, at \$7.50, by Ching-chong to travelling trader.

China Rice—50 piculs, at \$3.72, by Yee-oh to travelling trader.

CHARTERS EFFECTED.

The following Settlements are taken from Messrs. Hukemann & Co.'s Freight Circular—German bark Minerva—481 tons, to Buenos Ayres. £1,400 in full, 35 days by mail.

American ship JOSEPHUS—1,470 tons, to San Francisco, private terms.

British steamer CHARLTON—786 tons, to Cooktown, Sydney, and Melbourne, and back, private terms.

British bark HOPEFUL—216 tons, Fowchow to Durban, £200 in full, 25 days by mail.

German schooner JULIANA—187 tons, Whampoa to Tianjin and back to Hongkong and Newchwang, 49 cents per picul, 30 days by mail.

French bark ERDIE—388 tons, Whampoa to Tianjin and back to Hongkong and Newchwang, 41 cents per picul, 40 days by mail.

German bark HOPEFUL—208 tons, Whampoa to Tianjin and back to Hongkong and Newchwang, 47 cents per picul, 25 days by mail.

German bark VISTA—302 tons, Whampoa to Tianjin and back to Hongkong and Newchwang, 45 cents per picul, 35 days by mail.

Dutch bark BOURGEMASTER von MELDEBURG—628 tons, to Sourabaya, Samarang, and Batavia, \$1,500 in full, 25 days.

British bark KIRKLAND—455 tons, to Quinhon and back to Hongkong and Newchwang, 274 cents per picul, 30 days by mail.

British bark ROSEBUD—388 tons, to Quinhon and back \$1,500 in full, 30 days by mail.

German bark JOHANN SIMON—443 tons, to Quinhon and back 19 cents per picul, 30 days by mail.

British steamer IMBAT—808 tons, to Haiphong and back, 174 cents per picul.

British steamer MECCA—678 tons, to Singapore and Penang, in full.

British steamer WET STANLEY—928 tons, to Singapore, in full, 35 days by mail.

British steamer MADAS—1,078 tons, to Singapore and Penang, private terms.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

FROM MEERS' FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.

July 26th.

Barometer—3.4 m. 30.000
Thermometer—3.4 m. 80.003
Barometer—3.4 m. 80.000

Thermometer—9.4 m. 84
Thermometer—1.1 m. 85
Thermometer—4 m. 89
Thermometer—9.4 m. (Wet bulb) 79
Thermometer—4 m. 79
Thermometer—9.4 m. (Wet bulb) 79
Thermometer—Maximum 89
Thermometer—Minimum 89
Thermometer—Minimum (Wet bulb) 89

85

TO BE LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 39 Queen's Road, with Goleun underneath, Condominium and Servants' Offices. Also additional Ground floor accommodation if required. Immediate Possession.

Apply to TURNER & CO.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1877. [1406]

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN
on the Paya, Wan-chi.

Apply to OLYPHANT & CO.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1877. [1410]

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS
attached to the Blue Houses at Wan-chi.

Apply to MEYER & CO.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1878. [1413]

TO LET.

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS on the CAINE ROAD, "Diner," at present, in the occupation of the BOENO Co., LIMITED.

Apply to LINSTEAD & CO.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1878. [1416]

TO LET.

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS attached to the BLUE HOUSES at Wan-chi.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1878. [1417]

TO LET.

HOTEL, situated in the BUNGALOWS No. 24, GAGE STREET.

Apply to SHARP, TOLLE, AND JOHNSON,
Solicitors.

Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 25th February, 1878. [1418]

TO LET.

HOTEL, situated in the BUNGALOWS, either on fire Houses, or in Flats, or Apartments, GODOWNS, STABLING, and STORAGE, of every description.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1878. [1418]

TO LET.

HOTEL, situated in the BUNGALOWS, either on fire Houses, or in Flats, or Apartments, GODOWNS, STABLING, and STORAGE, of every description.

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Apply to DOUGLAS LAP

EXTRACTS.

THE TWO RIVERS.

Slowly the hour-hand of the clock moves round; So slowly that no human eye hath power To see it move. Slowly in silence of shadow, The painted ship above it, however bound, Sails, but seems motionless, as if aground; Yet both arrive at last, and in its bower The stammering, watchful waves and strikes the hour.

A mellow, measured, melancholy sound.

Midnight! the outposts of advancing day!

The frontier town and citadel of night!

The waterside of Tivoli, from which the streams Of Yesterday and To-morrow take their way.

One to the land of promises and of light,

One to the land of darkness and of dreams!

II.

O River of Yesterday, with current swift Through channels descending, and soon lost to sight;

I do not care to follow in thy flight!

The faded leaves fall on thy bosom drift!

O river of To-morrow, I uplift!

Mine eyes, and thine I follow; as the night Waves into morning, and the dawning light Broadens, and all the shadows find and shift;

I follow, where thy waters run;

Through unfeasted, unfamiliar fields,

Figrant with flowers and musical with song;

Still follow, still go to meet the sun.

And confident, that what the future yields

Will to the right, unless myself be wrong.

III.

Yet not in vain, O river of Yesterday,

Through channels descending, to the deep descending;

I heard thee sobbing in the rain, and bleeding;

Thy voice with other voices far away.

I called to thee, and thou not would not stay,

But turbulent, and with itself contending,

And torn-like forces upon peoples spreading.

Thou woldst not listen to a poor lay.

Thoughts, like a hand and hand rush of wings,

Rogues and revolters of things past;

With hats and prophesied of things to be,

And inspirations, which, could they be things,

And stay with us, and we could hold that fast,

Were our good angels—these I own to thee.

IV.

And then, O river of To-morrow, flowing

Between the narrow adamantine walls,

But beautiful, and white with waterfalls,

And wreaths of pink, like hands of a pearly shadow;

I hear the trumpet of the morning blowing,

I hear my mighty voice, that calls and calls,

And an, an Ossian saw in Morven's halls!

Mysterious phantoms, coming, beckoning, going!

It is the mystery of the unknown!

That fascinates us; we are children still,

Wayward and whimsical; with one hand we clutch,

To the familiar things we call our own,

And with the other, resolute of will,

Gripe in the ear for what the day will bring.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

POLITICAL MURDER.

Political assassins have abounded more

during the last hundred years than at any

other period of history. Just 121 years ago

Damians for the crime of scratching Louis

XV., with a penknife was put to death with

barbarous tortures; and, indeed, until the

close of the last century, the man who lifted

his hand to strike a king or minister was sure

to be subjected to torture with a view to

elicit a full confession from him before he

was sent to the scaffold. Henri III. and

Henri IV. of France died by the dagger, and

several medieval potentates were disposed of

by private assassinations inside their palaces,

or by poison. Jacques Clement and Ravaillac,

who slew the two Henri's, were half-crazed

bigots who hoped to reach heaven by killing

kings whom they considered to be enemies

of their Church; for though Henri III. was

a Catholic, he was an anti-leader who had

stained his hands with the murder of the

Duc de Guise; and Henri IV. was believed

to have remained at heart a Protestant. In

England we had the Gunpowder Plot, which

was partially so, in that it was designed to

place the Duke of Monmouth on the throne

instead of the Papist Duke of York; but the

details of that conspiracy have remained too

obscure to enable us to judge whether it

was seriously intended to murder Charles II.

or simply to kidnap and coerce him. The

fact of a king being tyrannical, dissolute, or

unscrupulous had formerly little to do with arm-

ing the hands of assassins against him. Louis XIV. reigned for 72 years without his

life being once attempted, though he con-

fiscated all the liberties of his subjects and

put them sorely by taxes; Louis XV., whose disgraceful reign lasted 59 years,

was only molested once, and Damies' re-

peatedly declared that he had not meant to

kill the King but only to punish him. In

Prussia, Frederick the Great and his father

gave their subjects many causes for dissatisfaction, the one by his passion for war, the other by his wanton despotism; but they

reigned unchanged, and were generally venerated.

It remained for the French Revolution to disabuse people's minds of the notion

that the persons of kings and governors were

sacred, and to reveal the Greeks and Roman

rants about its being lawful to slay tyrants,

for the good of mankind. In Marx's news-

paper there were daily allusions to Brutus,

Hamurabi, and Aristogiton; and the bilious

demagogue was one of the first to experience

the effects of his preaching when Charlotte

Corday travelled from Chen to purpose to

take his life. From that time attempts upon

the lives of rulers have become very frequent.

Scarcely a monarch in Europe during the

last 90 years has been allowed to reign long

without having his days threatened, and

some of the Royal escapes must be accounted

almost miraculous. On the 16th March,

1792, Gustavus III. of Sweden was shot at a

masked ball in the theatre of Stockholm by

Colonel Ankarstrom, who had four accom-

plishes, all gentlemen of good family. The

King survived his wound 18 days; and

Ankarstrom was executed, but he accom-

plished his escape.

On the 19th April, 1799, the French

Plenipotentiaries who had been sent to

Rastadt to negotiate a peace with

Germany after Bonaparte's Italian cam-

paign, were treacherously murdered; and on

the 24th December, 1800, Bonaparte himself

was within an ace of being killed by an in-

ternal machine which exploded as he was

riding out of the Place du Carrousel. The

conspiracy in this instance was Royer-Collard's,

Brion, plotted another attempt of the same

kind with General Pichegru, and it was suc-

cessful, while Pichegru committed suicide.

Napoleon had two other very narrow escape-

s, one at St. Cloud in 1804, when he was shot

at in his garden by a person who was never

caught; and another at Dresden, when the

assassin was a student, who was executed.

On the 24th March, 1801, the Emperor Paul

of Russia was strangled at night in his palace

at St. Petersburg. In 1812, on the 10th of

May, Mr. Perceval, who had been Prime

Minister of England since 1809, was shot at

the lobby of the House of Commons by Bel-

lingham, who was hanged the same evening.

On the 25th January, 1817, the French

Regent was fired at in his carriage by the

House of Lords to open Parliament, and the ball

shattered the window of the Regent's carriage

shattering him no harm. The ball, which marked

the murder of the dramatist Kotchou,

which caused a profound sensation through-

out Germany. Kotchou, having rendered

himself unpopular by his indecent writings,

some students of philosophy entered into a

plot and drew lots as to who should kill him.

The lot fell upon and Said, a young man

whose mildness of temper qualified him to be

an ungrateful tool.

True, a certain satisfaction is felt in consi-

dering the overcharge of cook or houseboy

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